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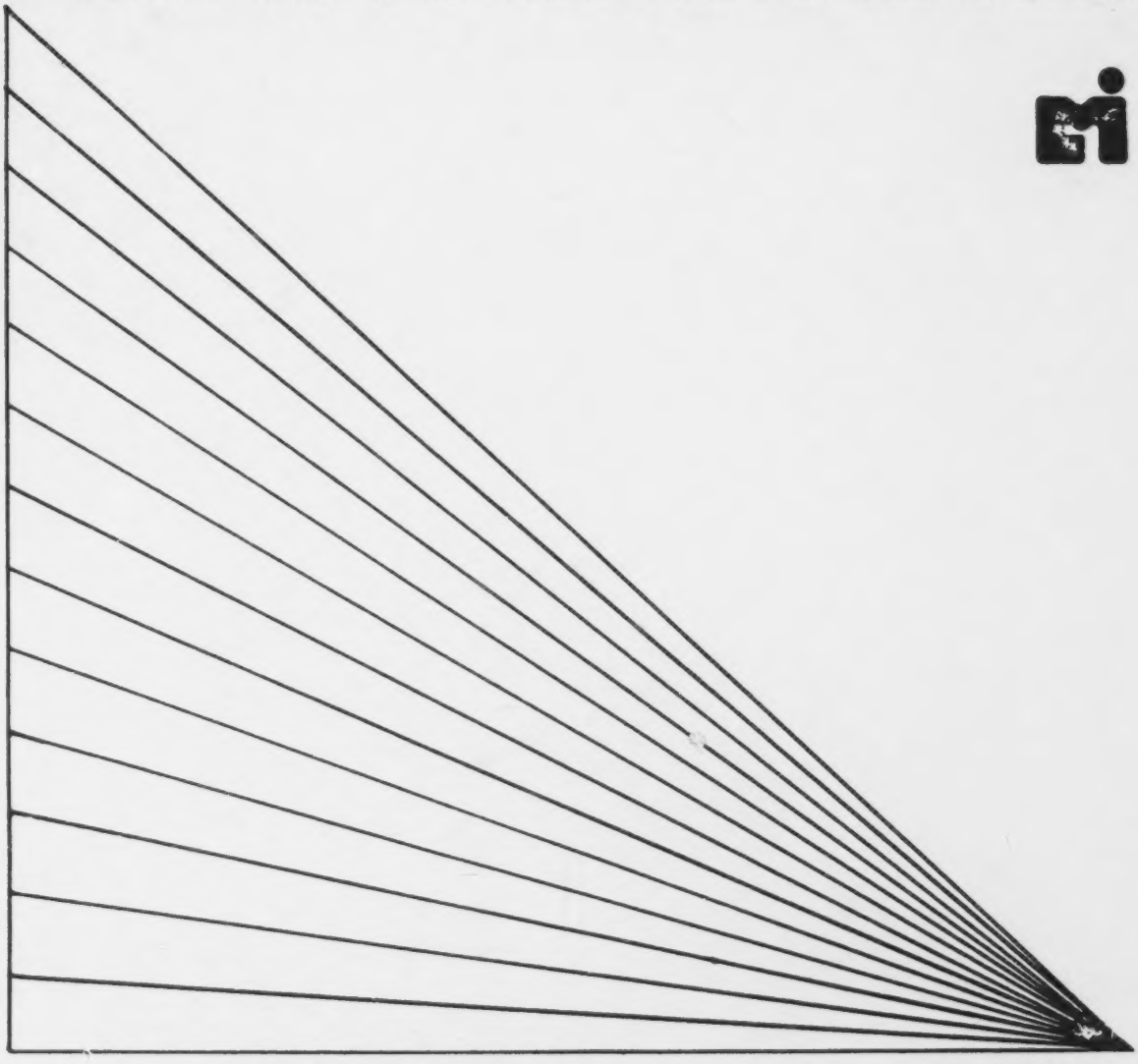
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

FEBRUARY, 1985

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DET/PUB/OA/R&A/4061

PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
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Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

FEBRUARY, 1985

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND'S unemployment rate recorded a respectable decrease of 0.3 percentage points from 6.1 percent in January to 5.8 percent in February. Normally, very little change is seen in February, although this decline matches that recorded last February. The January rate may be the highest rate in 1985, since unemployment normally decreases through the spring. Last year, the rate decreased during March by 0.4 percentage points. Over the past 15 years, the rate decreased between February and March, except in 1975 and 1974.

THE state's labor force remained in its wintertime doldrums during February. Seasonal layoffs continued in construction and trade. Competition contributed to layoffs in the manufacturing industries of steel and apparel. Continued claims filed for unemployment insurance increased over the month particularly in agriculture, construction, and the manufacturing industries of apparel/textiles and stone/clay/glass products. By far, the most continued claims during February were filed in the construction category of special trade contracting. Other sizable categories are other construction, eating and drinking places, business services, health services, government, and the manufacturing industries of food, apparel and textiles, and primary metals.

ON the positive side, substantial recalls were noted in higher education after semester breaks. Other hiring occurred in agriculture, services, city and county government, eating and drinking places, and food stores. Initial claims filed for unemployment insurance were actually down over the month. Continued claims decreased from January filings in eating and drinking places and the manufacturing categories of food, chemicals, rubber and plastics, and primary metals.

THIS February's unemployment rate is the lowest for a February since 1974. It has fallen by 0.4 percentage points from the February, 1984 rate of 6.2 percent. In January 38 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland. As usual, Maryland's unemployment rate is significantly below the nation's level. The gap in February came to two full percentage points. The U.S. rate registered a similar decrease as Maryland's, falling from 8.0 percent in January to 7.8 percent in February. It is somewhat lower than last February's rate of 8.4 percent. Unemployment among black persons came to 16.1 percent nationwide during February, up from 15.0 percent in January. Black unemployment is estimated at the state level annually. The 1984 Maryland's black unemployment rate was 9.3 percent.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT,AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CON'T)

BETWEEN January and February, Maryland's civilian labor force receded by an estimated 14,092 persons. Employment was down by 7,252 persons and unemployment by 6,840. In 1984, the labor force actually increased during February, as similar losses in unemployment were outnumbered by gains in employment. Since last February, the labor force has swelled by an estimated 59,717 persons, with growth in employment of 64,303 overwhelming losses in unemployment of 4,586.

IN the Baltimore metropolitan area, the unemployment rate fell from 7.0 percent in January to 6.6 percent in February. Employment was down in steel manufacturing and construction but was up in services and higher education. Baltimore City's unemployment declined from 8.5 to 8.1 percent. The rate did rise in Queen Anne's County from 6.7 to 7.9 percent, with slightly higher continued claims in construction.

MARYLAND'S suburbs of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area enjoyed an unemployment rate that dropped from 3.7 to 3.3 percent. Seasonal layoffs in construction and trade were combined with hiring in business services and higher education.

A gain was registered in Western Maryland's unemployment rate from 11.4 to 12.5 percent. Layoffs were noted in apparel manufacturing, construction, and trade. Colleges and universities did engage in seasonal recalls. Garrett County's rate increased significantly from 15.1 to 17.0 percent and Washington County's from 10.6 to 12.2 percent. Layoffs were scattered in Garrett, but were concentrated in Washington's apparel manufacturing and construction industries.

IN the Balance of State, the unemployment rate shifted slightly from 10.5 percent in January up to 10.6 percent in February. Hiring was noted in higher education and at eating and drinking places. Unemployment rates increased especially in Cecil and Kent counties and decreased in St. Mary's and Worcester.

DURING February, Maryland's unemployment ranged from 2.6 percent in Montgomery County up to 23.2 percent in Somerset. Rates exceeded 10 percent in all three Western Maryland counties of Allegany, Garrett, and Washington as well as in the Eastern Shore counties of Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Somerset, and Worcester. Unemployment was less than 4 percent of the labor force in Howard, Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND'S nonagricultural wage and industry employment was relatively stable in February, exhibiting mixed trends. Most notable were continued seasonal layoffs in retail trade and construction, accompanied by seasonal recalls in higher education and other hiring in services. Employment inched up by an estimated 2,200 jobs during February, after scoring a sizable seasonal loss of 45,100 jobs during January. In 1984, the January seasonal decline was larger at 61,100 jobs but the February hiring was also greater at 9,700 jobs. This February, manufacturing employment declined as compared with little change last February, construction experienced continued layoffs as compared with slight spring hiring a year ago, trade contracted to a greater extent than last year, state government expanded to a similar extent in both periods, and services and local government grew more rapidly this February than last.

A new record for February employment was recorded, 1,818,900 jobs. In January and each month of 1984, new records were hit each month for that time of the year. Since last February, employment has expanded by 82,900 years. For April, 1983 through February, 1985, employment each month has exceeded its year ago level.

MANUFACTURING employment has fallen for the past four months, by 700 jobs each in November and December and by 2,100 each in January and February. Last February, scattered hiring led to a net gain of 800 manufacturing jobs. For the 4th consecutive month, manufacturing jobs are fewer than their totals a year ago, dropping below last February's level by 4,000 jobs. Most trends among the industry groups between February of 1984 and 1985 are small, except for gains of 1,200 jobs in transportation equipment and losses of 3,600 in primary metals and 2,000 in apparel and textiles. Of the 19 manufacturing categories, 8 have increased in employment since last February, 7 have decreased, and 4 have stayed the same.

DURING February, an estimated 900 jobs were lost in primary metal manufacturing due to less business in blast furnace and basic steel products. Three hundred jobs had been added during January. Temporary and permanent plant closings dropped apparel and textiles by 700 jobs between January and February. Two hundred jobs each were lost during February in stone/clay/glass products, nonelectrical machinery, and printing/publishing. Scattered hiring led to a gain of 200 jobs in paper and allied products.

NONMANUFACTURING industries noted a net gain of 4,300 jobs during February, after dropping 43,000 during January. In 1984, a greater 57,800 jobs were lost during January, then an also greater 8,900 were added during February. For the 23rd consecutive month, nonmanufacturing is higher than its level a year ago, in February by 86,900 jobs. Since February, 1984, 29,600 jobs have been added in services, 27,700 in trade, 16,800 in construction, 6,300 in finance/insurance/real estate, 6,000 in transportation, and 1,800 in local government.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CON'T)

RETURNING after semester breaks, colleges and universities engaged in extensive recalls between January and February. Such recalls swelled state government by 3,000 jobs. Seasonal recalls by community colleges and hiring by local boards if education as well as city and county governments boosted the local government sector by 3,800 jobs. Last February, local government expanded by a lesser 2,400 jobs. The services sector grew by 5,500 jobs with recalls by private colleges and universities (+1,600) along with other hiring in social services (+600), private hospitals (+500), and other categories. In January, services had lost 4,300 jobs. During last February, services had expanded by a much lesser 3,400 jobs.

CONSTRUCTION contracted by 4,700 jobs during February, with scattered layoffs due to winter weather and less business. This follows a similar decline of 4,600 jobs during January, which represented the first loss of the winter. The previous winter, construction had registered losses totaling 13,000 from August, 1983 through January, 1984, only to turn back up early in February with a slight gain of 300 jobs.

RETAIL trade also continued in its seasonal decline during this February, decreasing by 3,200jobs. Seasonal layoffs persisted after the holiday season at general merchandise stores (-2,400), apparel and accessory stores, furniture and home furnishing stores, and other retail outlets. This outnumbered limited hiring at eating and drinking places and at food stores. In January, trade had lost 23,400 jobs after the holidays. Last year, trade receded by a greater 25,600 jobs during January but by a much lesser 1,400 during February. Also during this February, limited layoffs dropped federal government by 400, and transportation lost 300 with layoffs in water transportation outnumbering limited hiring in trucking and warehousing.

IN the Baltimore metropolitan area, employment totaled 968,000 jobs for February, representing 53.2 percent of jobs statewide. From January, the area's jobs had increased by 1,400, accounting for a sizable 63.6 percent of the statewide advance. Since last February, the area's employment has risen by only 13,700 jobs, representing a minor 16.5 percent of the growth statewide. Between January and February, 1985, the area gained 1,900 jobs in services, 1,600 in local government, and 1,200 in state government. On the other hand, it lost 2,100 in construction and 900 in steel manufacturing.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

BETWEEN January and February, the average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries decreased by $8.52 to $393.60. Average weekly hours were shortened by 0.7 hours to 40.0, while average hourly earnings were lessened by 4 cents to $9.84. There were few trends observed in hours and earnings among the industry groups. Four groups had noticeably shorter workweeks and six had lower earnings. The decreases were greatest in the transportation equipment industry. Workweeks lengthened in only one industry, while earnings rose in three groups. Firms tended to exhibit less overtime work, shorter scheduled workweeks, lower incentive pay, and some hiring which contributed to lower average workweeks and earnings. Workweeks in February ranged from 34.6 hours in apparel and textiles up to 43.2 in transportation equipment. Hourly earnings ranged from $4.96 in leather and leather products up to $13.75 in primary metals. Since February, 1984, average workweeks have subsided by 0.7 hours, while the average weekly earnings have increased by $15.09 or 4.0 percent.

IN the Baltimore metropolitan area, average weekly earnings fell by $2.03 between January and February to $415.14. Average workweeks were shortened by 0.2 hours to 40.9, while average hourly earnings remained at January's level of $10.15. Earnings and workweeks are higher in the Baltimore area than statewide. Since last February, average weekly earnings in the area have increased by $8.59 or 2.1 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims filed in February, 1985 decreased 40.2 percent from the previous month's total. Fewer layoffs in the paper products and primary metals industries contributed to the decrease. Continued claims were down 6.5 percent, weeks compensated declined 3.3 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 2.4 percent. The average weekly check rose 1.0 percent to $129.60.

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were down 25.2 percent and continued claims decreased 13.8 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program declined 26.7 percent and continued claims were down 20.4 percent.

INITIAL claims filed in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area declined 41.0 percent, continued claims decreased 7.2 percent, weeks compensated were down 5.5 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 5.5 percent. The average weekly check amount stayed virtually the same at $133.01.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ACCORDING to the U.S. Department of Labor , the U. S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.4 percent between January and February to 317.4, rising by 3.5 percent from February, 1984. The index means that a market basket of consumer goods which cost $10 in 1967 now costs $31.74. The index for food and beverages, at 301.4, is up by 0.7 percent from January and by 2.4 percent from last February. In the Baltimore metropolitan area, the index for food consumed at home, registered at 299.2, is up by a sizable 1.7 percent over the month and by only 2.5 percent over the year.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

OCCUPATIONAL WAGE INFORMATION, 10/1/83 - 9/30/84

Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment by Place of Residence, benchmarked estimates for 1983 for Maryland's areas and counties.

COMPUTER OCCUPATIONS IN MARYLAND, a look at current and future conditions.

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

FEBRUARY 1985

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY '84
MARYLAND	2,243,185	2,257,277	2,112,331	2,119,583	130,854	137,694	5.8	6.1	6.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,091,112	1,097,829	1,018,664	1,021,451	72,448	76,378	6.6	7.0	6.9
BALTIMORE CITY	385,816	389,804	355,566	356,538	31,250	33,266	8.1	8.5	8.2
ANNE ARUNDEL	184,320	184,915	175,240	175,719	9,080	9,196	4.9	5.0	5.6
BALTIMORE	323,118	325,931	302,806	303,634	20,312	22,297	6.3	6.8	6.4
CARROLL	49,603	49,421	46,323	46,449	3,280	2,972	6.6	6.0	7.8
HARFORD	73,909	74,165	68,331	68,518	5,578	5,647	7.5	7.6	7.3
HOWARD	60,116	60,499	58,216	58,375	1,900	2,124	3.2	3.5	3.7
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,231	13,093	12,183	12,217	1,048	876	7.9	6.7	7.5
D. C. AREA	895,517	903,000	866,188	869,544	29,329	33,456	3.3	3.7	3.9
CALVERT	22,219	22,341	21,004	21,086	1,215	1,255	5.5	5.6	6.7
CHARLES	46,435	46,596	44,943	45,117	1,492	1,479	3.2	3.2	4.2
FREDERICK	73,606	74,106	69,351	69,620	4,255	4,486	5.8	6.1	5.7
MONTGOMERY	353,144	356,116	343,805	345,137	9,339	10,979	2.6	3.1	3.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S	400,112	403,841	387,085	388,584	13,027	15,257	3.3	3.8	4.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	99,742	100,706	87,246	89,210	12,496	11,496	12.5	11.4	12.7
ALLEGANY	34,312	34,814	30,368	30,847	3,944	3,967	11.5	11.4	13.3
GARRETT	12,256	12,279	10,178	10,420	2,078	1,859	17.0	15.1	16.6
WASHINGTON	53,174	53,613	46,700	47,943	6,474	5,670	12.2	10.6	11.4
BALANCE OF STATE	156,814	155,743	140,232	139,379	16,582	16,364	10.6	10.5	10.0
CAROLINE	8,459	8,287	7,411	7,247	1,048	1,040	12.4	12.5	11.6
CECIL	33,303	32,933	30,198	30,332	3,105	2,601	9.3	7.9	9.0
DORCHESTER	15,656	15,758	13,398	13,450	2,258	2,308	14.4	14.6	12.6
KENT	7,728	7,498	6,884	6,822	844	676	10.9	9.0	8.8
ST. MARY'S	19,352	20,003	18,570	18,527	1,382	1,476	6.9	7.4	7.2
SOMERSET	7,638	7,649	5,868	5,805	1,770	1,844	23.2	24.1	23.0
TALBOT	17,327	17,471	16,485	16,497	842	974	4.9	5.6	5.0
WICOMICO	32,137	31,677	29,369	28,985	2,768	2,692	8.6	8.5	7.7
WORCESTER	14,614	14,467	12,049	11,714	2,565	2,753	17.6	19.0	17.0
UNITED STATES[2]	113,592,000	113,475,000	104,690,000	104,344,000	8,902,000	9,131,000	7.8	8.0	8.4

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

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NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
FEBRUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	FEB. '85	JAN.'85	FEB. '84	FEB. '85	JAN.'85	FEB. '84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1818.9	1816.7	1736.0	968.0	966.6	954.3
Manufacturing	212.8	214.9	216.8	138.4	139.5	143.5
Durable Goods	113.7	115.2	116.3	78.6	79.9	82.9
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.1	1.2	1.2
Millwk., plywd., & structural members	1.4	1.4	1.5	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.1	3.7	2.0	1.9	2.5
Household furniture	1.7	1.7	1.7	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.9	7.1	6.7	4.8	5.0	4.8
Concrete, gypsum & plastic products	3.8	4.1	3.7	2.7	2.9	2.6
Primary metal industries	16.4	17.3	20.0	14.9	15.8	18.4
Blast furnace and basic steel products	12.4	13.3	14.2	12.4	13.3	14.1
Fabricated metal products	8.5	8.6	8.5	5.4	5.5	6.2
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.1	4.2	4.0	2.1	2.2	2.7
Machinery, except electrical	18.3	18.5	17.8	11.3	11.5	11.3
Special industry machinery	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.1	38.2	38.3	26.6	26.6	26.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.6	3.7	3.7	2.5	2.4	2.6
Communication equipment	26.3	26.2	26.0	19.7	19.6	19.4
Transportation equipment	14.4	14.3	13.2	9.8	9.8	9.2
Ship and boat building and repair	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.6
Instruments and related products	2.7	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.1
Nondurable Goods	99.1	99.7	100.5	59.8	59.6	60.6
Food and kindred products	26.3	26.3	25.6	13.9	13.9	13.9
Meat products	6.8	6.6	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.3	3.1	2.8	*	*	*
Beverages	4.4	4.4	4.3	2.8	2.8	2.8
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	11.9	12.6	13.9	7.6	7.7	8.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.8
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.2	2.0	2.5	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.7	2.7	2.9	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.8	9.6	9.7	7.4	7.2	7.3
Misc. converted paper products	1.1	1.0	1.0	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.4	26.8	26.5	14.4	14.4	14.3
Newspapers	6.2	6.3	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.9	3.1	3.1	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.2	10.3	10.2	5.6	5.6	5.6
Chemicals and allied products	12.5	12.4	12.4	9.9	9.8	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8
Paints & allied products	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Petroleum and coal products	0.9	0.9	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.1	9.0	9.0	5.1	5.1	5.4
Misc. plastic products	5.5	5.4	5.0	3.7	3.6	3.3
Leather and leather products	1.1	1.0	1.5	*	*	*

[1]
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
FEBRUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	FEB. '85	JAN. '85	FEB. '84	FEB. '85	JAN. '85	FEB. '84
Nonmanufacturing	1606.1	1601.8	1519.2	829.6	827.1	810.8
Mining	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	114.7	119.4	97.9	50.1	52.2	45.6
Heavy construction contractors	9.7	10.5	9.7	5.5	6.1	5.4
Transportation and public utilities	91.4	91.5	85.8	57.5	57.7	56.9
Railroad transportation	6.8	6.8	6.9	4.9	4.9	5.0
Transportation, except railroads	45.4	45.7	39.4	25.3	25.6	24.2
Trucking & warehousing	26.9	26.7	22.8	12.8	12.7	11.6
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	39.2	39.0	39.5	27.3	27.2	27.7
Communication, except U.S. postal service	25.0	24.8	25.1	17.3	17.2	17.7
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.2	14.2	14.4	10.0	10.0	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	452.0	455.0	424.3	232.7	232.3	222.8
Wholesale trade	103.8	103.6	95.9	59.8	59.8	57.3
Retail trade	348.2	351.4	328.4	172.9	172.5	165.5
General merchandise stores	43.2	45.6	41.1	20.5	21.1	19.0
Department stores	37.6	39.6	35.6	17.4	18.0	16.1
Nonstore retailers	6.7	6.9	7.1	5.6	5.8	5.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	106.5	106.4	100.2	63.1	63.2	61.3
Banking	24.9	24.9	23.7	15.0	14.9	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	18.0	17.9	15.2	9.4	9.4	9.3
Insurance carriers	20.7	20.9	19.9	15.6	15.8	15.1
Services	453.4	447.9	423.8	228.7	226.8	223.9
Health services	121.3	120.8	116.4	69.0	69.0	69.1
Private hospitals	65.1	64.6	62.2	39.2	39.1	39.8
Educational services	27.5	25.7	27.7	20.1	18.7	20.1
Private elementary & secondary schools	10.3	10.2	10.0	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	15.2	13.6	15.4	*	*	*
Social services	22.4	21.8	21.0	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	37.1	36.8	35.8	16.7	16.6	15.6
Engineering and architectural services	22.5	22.4	21.6	7.7	7.6	6.8
Total government	386.4	380.0	385.7	197.4	194.8	200.2
Total federal government	131.9	132.3	132.1	53.1	53.3	53.6
U. S. Dept. of Defense	46.4	46.5	46.1	18.9	19.0	19.0
U. S. Postal service	13.7	13.6	13.3	7.2	7.1	7.0
Other federal government	71.8	72.2	72.7	27.0	27.2	27.6
Total state and local government	254.5	247.7	253.6	144.3	141.5	146.6
Total state government	85.4	82.4	86.3	59.2	58.0	60.2
Public universities & colleges	28.5	25.7	29.0	10.3	9.4	10.6
Non-education	56.9	56.7	57.3	48.9	48.6	49.6
Total local government	169.1	165.3	167.3	85.1	83.5	86.4
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	104.4	101.2	102.3	49.1	47.8	49.6
Non-education	64.7	64.1	65.0	36.0	35.7	36.8

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
I
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
FEBRUARY 1985
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB. '85	JAN. '85	FEB. '84	FEB. '85	JAN. '85	FEB. '84	FEB. '85	JAN. '85	FEB. '84
MANUFACTURING	$393.60	$402.12	$378.51	40.0	40.7	40.7	$ 9.84	$ 9.88	$ 9.30
DURABLE GOODS	452.45	461.07	432.13	41.7	42.3	42.2	10.85	10.90	10.24
Lumber and wood products	269.38	270.85	265.27	36.6	36.9	41.0	7.36	7.34	6.47
Furniture and fixtures	284.49	279.50	271.61	39.9	39.2	40.6	7.13	7.13	6.69
Stone, clay and glass products	385.69	385.40	388.03	40.9	41.0	42.5	9.43	9.40	9.13
Primary metal industries	581.63	565.14	583.68	42.3	41.8	43.3	13.75	13.52	13.48
Fabricated metal products	388.81	399.59	400.48	41.1	42.6	42.2	9.46	9.38	9.49
Machinery except electrical	477.24	489.72	433.21	41.9	42.4	42.1	11.39	11.55	10.29
Electric and electronic equipment	390.69	393.05	369.80	42.1	42.4	43.1	9.28	9.27	8.58
Transportation equipment	557.28	616.52	489.50	43.2	46.6	41.1	12.90	13.23	11.91
Instruments and related products	323.25	316.22	325.75	38.3	37.6	39.2	8.44	8.41	8.31
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	293.93	295.07	277.50	40.1	40.2	37.5	7.33	7.34	7.40
NONDURABLE GOODS	334.36	342.03	322.97	38.3	39.0	39.1	8.73	8.77	8.26
Food and kindred products	301.32	300.89	301.31	37.2	37.8	37.9	8.10	7.96	7.95
Apparel and other textile products	218.67	214.54	213.46	34.6	34.0	35.4	6.32	6.31	6.03
Paper and allied products	336.65	364.83	337.35	39.1	41.6	41.7	8.61	8.77	8.09
Printing and publishing	386.84	406.90	373.07	38.0	39.2	38.5	10.18	10.38	9.69
Chemicals and allied products	470.37	481.98	441.87	42.8	43.5	42.9	10.99	11.08	10.30
Rubber and misc. plastic products	326.46	330.06	313.02	41.8	42.1	42.3	7.81	7.84	7.40
Leather and leather products	181.04	176.09	208.59	36.5	34.8	40.9	4.96	5.06	5.10

Covers an estimated 142,600 production workers.

I
Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
FEBRUARY 1985
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB. '85	JAN. '85	FEB. '84	FEB. '85	JAN. '85	FEB. '84	FEB. '85	JAN. '85	FEB. '84
MANUFACTURING	$415.14	$417.17	$406.55	40.9	41.1	41.4	$10.15	$10.15	$ 9.82
DURABLE GOODS	476.30	477.39	462.21	42.3	42.7	42.6	11.26	11.18	10.85
Stone, clay and glass products	406.96	410.90	408.53	41.4	42.1	42.6	9.83	9.76	9.59
Primary metal industries	590.34	567.57	595.08	43.6	42.9	43.5	13.54	13.23	13.68
Fabricated metal products	406.85	415.92	412.82	41.6	43.1	43.5	9.78	9.65	9.49
Machinery except electrical	410.31	398.53	418.19	42.3	41.6	44.3	9.70	9.58	9.44
Electric and electronic equipment	434.10	434.08	407.15	41.7	41.9	42.5	10.41	10.36	9.58
Transportation equipment	587.33	629.93	511.97	43.7	46.8	40.6	13.44	13.46	12.61
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	269.89	273.71	253.18	39.4	39.9	36.8	6.85	6.86	6.88
NONDURABLE GOODS	339.00	340.47	333.13	39.1	39.0	39.8	8.67	8.73	8.37
Food and kindred products	382.70	369.66	375.42	40.2	39.2	41.3	9.52	9.43	9.09
Apparel and other textile products	227.67	215.47	226.10	34.6	33.2	35.0	6.58	6.49	6.46
Paper and allied products	280.04	306.43	300.12	38.1	39.9	41.8	7.35	7.68	7.18
Printing and publishing	354.75	357.86	341.30	37.5	37.2	37.3	9.46	9.62	9.15
Chemicals & allied products	452.41	459.41	458.60	42.6	43.3	42.9	10.62	10.61	10.69
Rubber & misc. plastic products	297.79	297.65	289.08	42.3	42.4	42.7	7.04	7.02	6.77

Covers an estimated 91,500 production workers

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
FEBRUARY 1985

STATE REGULAR UI COMP[illegible]ATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	FEBRUARY 1985	JANUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1984	FEBRUARY 1985	JANUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1984
Total Initial Claims	19,091	31,930	18,555	10,710	18,161	10,804
Total Continued Claims	177,003	189,245	194,001	97,434	104,948	109,642
Total Weeks Compensated	169,077	174,797	183,548	97,513	103,160	101,516
Total Amount of Payments	$21,911,682	$22,441,166	$23,904,991	$12,969,807	$13,720,300	$12,519,768
Average Weekly Payment	$129.60	$128.38	$130.24	$133.01	$133.00	$123.33

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	JANUARY 1985	DECEMBER 1984	JANUARY 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	326	257	376
Total Continued Claims	2,403	1,840	2,436
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	270	204	302
Total Continued Claims	1,691	1,293	1,563

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

FEBRUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	FEBRUARY 1985	JANUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	627.9	627.2	598.1
Manufacturing	32.6	32.8	33.2
Durable Goods*	17.4	17.4	17.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.5	1.5	1.4
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	0.9
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.2	1.2	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	8.5	8.5	8.7
Nondurable Goods*	15.2	15.4	15.6
Printing & publishing	8.9	9.3	9.1
Nonmanufacturing	595.3	594.4	564.9
Mining	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction	45.9	47.7	43.1
Transportation and public utilities	19.3	19.4	16.8
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation exc. railroads*	11.3	11.4	8.8
Trucking and warehousing	9.0	9.1	6.8
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary service	7.7	7.7	7.7
Wholesale and retail trade	168.8	170.9	157.5
Wholesale trade	32.5	32.4	29.4
Retail trade*	136.3	138.5	128.1
General merchandise stores	17.8	19.2	17.5
Finance, insurance and real estate*	34.5	34.5	32.7
Banking	7.3	7.3	6.9
Services*	173.9	171.7	165.1
Private educational services	6.6	6.3	6.7
Miscellaneous services	18.4	18.2	18.9
Total government	152.5	149.8	149.3
Total federal government	72.9	73.0	71.9
Total state & local government	79.6	76.8	77.4
Total state government	17.4	16.1	17.1
Total local government	62.2	60.7	60.3

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

FEBRUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	FEBRUARY 1985	JANUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	77.9	79.5	75.8
Manufacturing	17.0	17.8	17.2
Apparel & other textile products	1.4	2.1	2.0
Printing & publishing	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other manufacturing	14.2	14.3	13.8
Nonmanufacturing	60.9	61.7	58.6
Construction	4.9	5.9	3.2
Transportation & public utilities	5.8	5.8	5.8
Railroad	1.6	1.6	1.6
Transportation exc. railroads	2.4	2.4	2.3
Communications & public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	17.8	18.1	17.4
General merchandise stores	1.8	1.9	1.8
Finance, insurance & real estate*	2.4	2.5	2.3
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.0
Services & mining*	15.1	15.3	15.2
Hotels & other lodging places	1.0	1.1	1.0
Health services	6.4	6.4	6.6
Social services	1.7	1.6	1.5
Total government	14.9	14.1	14.7
Total federal government	1.5	1.5	1.6
Total state & local government	13.4	12.6	13.1
State government	4.5	4.3	4.1
Local government	8.9	8.3	9.0

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

FEBRUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	FEBRUARY 1985	JANUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	106.5	105.3	105.2
Manufacturing	22.2	22.2	22.2
Food & kindred products*	8.6	8.6	8.0
Meat products	5.0	5.0	4.7
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.9	2.0	1.7
Apparel & other textile products	1.5	1.5	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing & publishing	1.7	1.7	1.7
Other manufacturing	9.2	9.2	9.0
Nonmanufacturing	84.3	83.1	83.0
Construction	6.1	6.2	6.1
Transportation & public utilities*	6.3	6.2	6.4
Communication & public utilities	2.3	2.3	2.2
Wholesale & retail trade*	27.1	26.7	25.7
General merchandise stores	2.5	2.7	2.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.1	4.1	3.8
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services & mining*	19.7	19.4	19.3
Health services	7.4	7.3	7.4
Total government	21.0	20.5	21.7
Total federal government	5.9	6.0	5.8
Total state & local government	15.1	14.5	15.9

1 The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

2 The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
FEBRUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	FEBRUARY 1985	JANUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	432.5	428.9	432.3
Manufacturing	54.2	54.1	55.6
Durable Goods*	19.4	19.2	20.7
Stone, clay & glass products	2.5	2.6	2.5
Primary metal industries	3.7	3.7	5.6
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.4
Machinery, except electrical	4.7	4.7	4.4
Transportation equipment	4.0	3.8	3.4
Nondurable Goods*	34.8	34.9	34.9
Food & kindred products*	9.2	9.3	9.3
Beverages	0.9	0.9	0.9
Apparel & other textile products*	4.9	5.1	5.3
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.4	1.4	1.4
Paper & allied products*	2.7	2.7	2.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.8	1.8	1.7
Printing & publishing*	8.7	8.8	8.9
Commercial printing	3.3	3.3	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	6.5	6.3	6.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Soap, cleaners & toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.8
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.8	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	378.3	374.8	376.7
Construction	15.9	16.7	14.1
Transportation & public utilities*	33.2	33.1	33.2
Railroad transportation	2.9	2.9	2.9
Transp. except railroads*	11.7	11.7	11.3
Trucking & warehousing	5.5	5.7	5.0
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.	18.6	18.5	19.0
Wholesale & retail trade*	91.2	89.6	90.6
Wholesale trade	29.2	29.4	28.8
Retail trade	62.0	60.2	61.8
Finance, insurance & real estate*	41.3	41.2	39.8
Banking	12.0	11.9	11.4
Credit agencies & other banks	5.6	5.6	5.6
Insurance carriers	10.2	10.2	10.1
Services & mining*	116.9	115.0	117.1
Health services	37.0	36.9	38.4
Educational services	15.0	13.9	14.8
Social services	6.0	5.8	6.0
Misc. services	5.5	5.4	4.9
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.6	2.5	2.3
Total government	79.8	79.2	81.9
Total federal government	14.6	14.6	14.6
Total state & local government	65.2	64.6	67.3
Total state government	28.5	28.3	29.6
Total local government	36.7	36.3	37.7

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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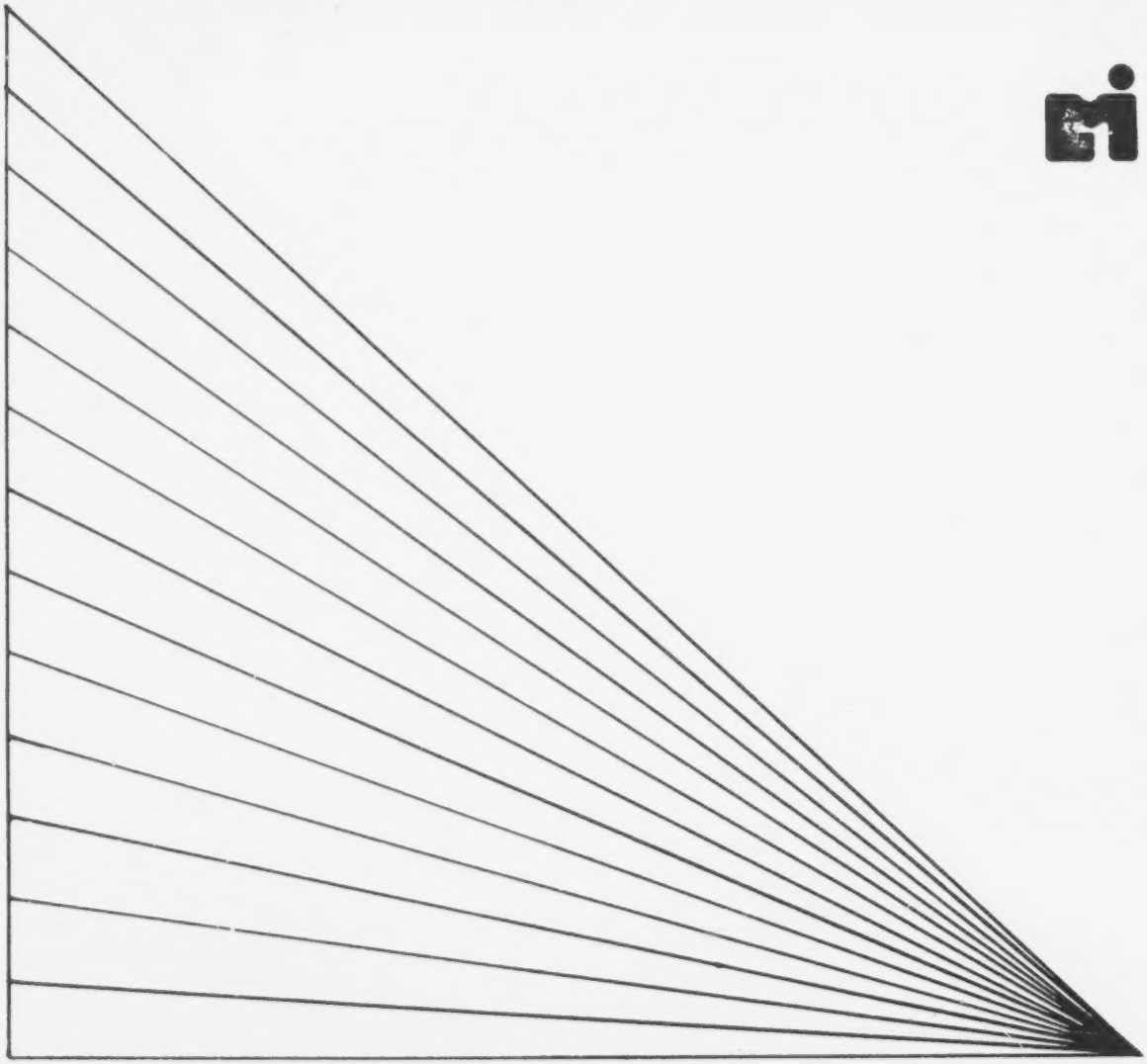
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MARCH 1985

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

DET/PUB/OA/R&A/4061

PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
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Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MARCH, 1985

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Spring came to Maryland's labor force in March. The unemployment rate dropped from 5.8 percent in February to 5.1 percent in March, for a sizable decrease of 0.7 percentage points. Only in 1977 and 1979 did the March unemployment rate decrease to a greater extent. This is the lowest March rate since 1974. The rate has fallen by 0.7 percentage points from its level in March, 1984.

This March's drop in unemployment follows a seasonal increase of 1.2 percentage points in January and a slight fall from that wintertime high by 0.3 in February. Over the past 15 years, only in 2 of them did unemployment not decrease during March. However, the seasonal decline averaged only 0.4 percentage points over those years. Unemployment is expected to recede further in April. Only in 1975 has the rate increased during April.

Maryland's estimated March civilian labor force of 2,249,906 persons had increased slightly by 8,766 persons from February, less than half the rise experienced last March. Gains of 23,920 employed persons this March bearly kept pace with significant declines in unemployment of 15,154. The unemployment drop is more than twice that seen during March, 1984, while the employment increase does not quite equal last year's gains. Since last March, the labor force has swelled by an estimated 47,550 persons, as gains in employment of 61,962 have outpaced the 14,412 decline in unemployment.

This March, there was a notable decline throughout the state in claims filed for unemployment insurance, particularly in the construction industry. The manufacturing industry reported reduced claims in food processing, apparel and textiles, stone/clay/glass products, and primary metals. Other industries with fewer claims filed were agriculture, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, business services, and government. Still, at least 1,000 continued claims each were filed during the March reference week in construction, food processing, primary metals, eating and drinking places, business services, and health services. Along with a pervasive decline in claims during March, there was a pervasive increase in jobs. Seasonal hiring got underway in construction, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and agribusiness. Other hiring was seen in apparel and textile manufacturing, business services, public education, and city and county government.

As usual, Maryland's unemployment rate is substantially below the rate nationwide. For March the gap is a sizable 2.4 percentage points. The U.S. rate declined from 7.8 percent in February to 7.5 percent in March, a smaller improvement than in Maryland. Last March, the national rate stood at 8.1 percent. Maryland's unemployment rate is quite low. In February, 41 states registered higher rates than Maryland. Estimated black unemployment fell nationally from 16.1 percent in February to 15.2 percent in March. At the state level, black unemployment is only estimated on an annual average basis, being reported as 9.3 percent for 1984.

In Maryland's counties, the unemployment rate decreased between February and March everywhere but in Prince George's County, whose rate was unchanged. Most counties showed fewer claims filed over the month in the strongly seasonal industry of construction. Unemployment rates ranged from 2.5 percent in Montgomery up to 21.4 percent in Somerset. Unemployment was less than 3 percent in Howard, Charles, and Montgomery and exceeded 10 percent in Allegany and Garrett in Western Maryland and in Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester on the Eastern Shore.

The Baltimore metropolitan area's unemployment rate slipped from 6.6 percent in February to 5.8 percent in March. Jobs multiplied in construction, public education, eating and drinking places, other trade establishments, amusement and recreational services, and agriculture services. Baltimore City's unemployment declined from 8.1 to 7.4 percent. Rates in Carroll, Harford, and Queen Anne's dropped by more than a full percentage point, with decreased claims and increased jobs in construction as the usual cause.

Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area tend to experience the lowest unemployment statewide. Their unemployment rate dipped from 3.2 to 3.0 percent. There was hiring in construction, wholesale trade, eating and drinking places, public education, and business, amusement/recreation, and agricultural services. In Calvert and Frederick counties, layoffs in construction led to decreases in their unemployment rates by more than a full percentage point.

At 9.9 percent for March, Western Maryland had the highest unemployment of the state's four areas. Its rate had dropped significantly from 12.2 percent in February. There were recalls from temporary closings in clothing manufacturing along with seasonal hiring in construction and other scattered industries. In all three of the areas' counties, the rates decreased by more than a full percentage point over the month.

Unemployment in the Balance of State area receded from 10.3 percent in February to 8.7 percent in March. Noted were scattered recalls in manufacturing and seasonal hiring in

construction and at eating and drinking places. Dropping by more than a full percentage point were unemployment rates in Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties. Lower construction claims were prevalent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Spring had a warming influence over Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment during March. Employment swelled by 27,000 jobs from March, exceeding its gain last March of 23,300 jobs. Construction led the way with seasonal recalls following a mild winter. Sizable hiring also was seen at eating and drinking places, public education, and business, amusement/recreation, and agricultural services. This March's strong seasonal gain in employment follows a small upturn of 1,500 jobs in February. For April, 1983 through March, 1985, total employment each month has exceeded its level for the same month a year ago. The March, 1985 total represents an increase over the year of 85,900 jobs. Each month last year set new records for that month of the year. Each month this year has topped last year's employment records.

After falling for four consecutive months and losing 5,400 jobs between October, 1984 and February, 1985, manufacturing added 1,400 during March. There was scattered hiring. The end of temporary closings added 600 jobs to apparel and textiles, after layoffs totaling 700 in February. Seasonal hiring raised stone, clay, glass products by 400 jobs and food processing by 200. A few 300 jobs were lost in transportation equipment. Last March, manufacturing jobs grew by a similar 1,200, also with scattered hiring.

For the 5th consecutive month, manufacturing is below its level a year ago, in March by 3,600 jobs. Most trends among the industry groups between March of 1984 and 1985 are small. In fact, 5 of the 17 major industry categories show no changes from their levels since last March. Seven have increased in employment and five have decreased. No industries have increased significantly over the year, while primary metals had lost 3,500 jobs and apparel/textiles 1,400.

Hiring in nonmanufacturing was stronger this March than a year ago because of more rapid increases in construction and in city and county government. Hiring is slower than last March in transportation, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services. Similar increases in education were noted in both periods. Nonmanufacturing registered a sizable seasonal increase of 25,600 jobs this March, after inching up by 3,400 jobs in February. This exceeds last March's hiring of 22,100. For the 24th consecutive month, nonmanufacturing is higher than its level a year ago, in March by 89,500 jobs. Since March, 1984, services has added 28,400 jobs, trade 25,400, construction 22,700, finance/insurance/real estate 6,600, transportation 5,900, and local government 2,400.

Construction is blooming, adding 9,800 jobs in March. This winter it declined only two months, losing a minor 9,000 jobs between December and February. Last winter, construction dropped for five consecutive months, as it lost 13,000 jobs between August, 1983 and January, 1984. Then it added 300 jobs in February and 4,200 in March of 1984.

Trade expanded by 5,900 jobs during this March, with hiring of 900 in wholesale and 5,000 in retail trade. Last March, a larger increase was divided into a greater 1,900 jobs in wholesale and an equivalent 5,100 in retail trade. Seasonal hiring got a big boost this March at eating and drinking places. Other hiring was noted in building materials/garden supplies, general merchandise stores, and apparel/accessory stores. Between December, 1984 and February, 1985, 27,600 layoffs occurred after the peak holiday season, close to the 27,000 layoffs during that period the previous year.

Hiring in business, amusement/recreation, and agricultural services boosted the service industry by 4,900 during this March. Greater hiring last March in business services led to a greater overall increase for services of 5,600 jobs. Services had increased this February by a similar 5,000 jobs.

Local government expanded by 2,500 jobs during March. Local boards of education and community colleges added 1,700 jobs and city and county governments 800. Last March, local government swelled by a lesser 1,800 jobs, with similar hiring in education but negligible hiring in non-education. Extensive mid-semester hiring by public colleges and universities perked up state government by 1,400 jobs, the same increase it showed last March.

In other trends, finance/insurance/real estate added 900 jobs and transportation 600, while federal government and communications/public utilities each eased down by 200 jobs.

The Baltimore metropolitan area gained 10,700 jobs between February and March, accounting for 39.6 percent of the advance statewide. This is a relatively low percentage, since Baltimore contained a higher 53.0 percent of the state's total employment in March. Over the year, Baltimore has gained 12,000 jobs, representing a minor 14.0 percent of the statewide growth. The area's manufacturing showed essentially no change between this February and March. Within nonmanufacturing, trade added 3,700 jobs, construction 3,000, services 1,300, local education 1,200, and state education 900.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings by production workers in Maryland's manufacturing rose by $5.41 between February and March to $399.59. Average weekly hours lengthened by 0.8 hours to 40.9. However, average hourly earnings decreased by 6 cents to $9.77. In no major industry group did average workweeks decrease during March. Five industries did show longer workweeks because of more overtime, longer scheduled workweeks, more business, and recalls from closings. Five industries registered higher hourly earnings, mainly due to more overtime. Yet, eight of the reported categories

Hours and Earnings (continued)
exhibited lower earnings with less overtime, less incentive pay, and hiring of lower paid workers. Workweeks ranged in March from an average of 36.0 hours in apparel and textiles up to 44.4 hours in stone, clay, glass products. Hourly earnings ranged from $6.32 in apparel and textiles up to $13.84 in primary metals. Average workweeks are slightly lower in manufacturing by 0.1 hour than in last March, while average weekly earnings are higher by $16.65 or 4.3 percent.

In the Baltimore metropolitan area, manufacturing's average weekly earnings rose by $9.55 between February and March to $423.26. Average weekly hours lengthened by 0.9 hours to 41.7, while average hourly earnings inched up by 1 cent to $10.15. Earnings and hours are higher in the Baltimore area than statewide. Since last March, the area's average weekly earnings have increased by 4.4 percent, close to the raise statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in March, 1985 dropped 13.5 percent from the previous month's total. Fewer layoffs in the apparel and food processing industries were responsible for the decrease. Continued claims were down 11.3 percent, weeks compensated decreased 14.0 percent, and the amount of payments declined 14.9 percent. The average weekly check decreased 1.1 percent to $128.19.

Unemployment Insurance Activities (continued)
Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program rose 7.0 percent and continued claims dropped 8.5 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program increased 11.6 percent and continued claims declined 8.9 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities in the Baltimore metropolitan area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 16.3 percent, continued claims were down 8.8 percent, weeks compensated decreased 11.2 percent, and amount of payments declined 12.3 percent. The average weekly check decreased 1.3 percent to $131.32.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, the national consumer price index for all items increased by 0.4 percent between February and March to 318.8, up by 3.7 percent from last March. The index means that a marketbasket of consumer items which cost $10 in 1967 now costs $31.88. The index for food and beverages, at 301.6 for March, is up by only 0.1 percent over the month and 2.5 percent over the year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for all items, registering 320.7, is up by 1.7 percent from January and 3.3 percent from last March. Indexed at 304.4 for March, prices of the area's food and beverages are up by 1.9 percent over two months and 3.5 percent over the year.

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

MARCH 1985

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH '84
MARYLAND	2,249,906	2,241,140	2,135,618	2,111,698	114,288	129,442	5.1	5.8	5.8
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,091,535	1,089,885	1,027,917	1,017,832	63,618	72,053	5.8	6.6	6.6
BALTIMORE CITY	387,343	386,692	358,795	355,275	28,548	31,417	7.4	8.1	8.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	184,767	183,990	176,832	175,097	7,935	8,893	4.3	4.8	5.3
BALTIMORE	323,303	322,777	305,557	302,559	17,746	20,218	5.5	6.3	6.1
CARROLL	49,128	49,456	46,743	46,285	2,385	3,171	4.9	6.4	6.3
HARFORD	73,480	73,708	68,952	68,275	4,528	5,433	6.2	7.4	6.9
HOWARD	60,465	60,090	58,744	58,168	1,721	1,922	2.8	3.2	3.5
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,050	13,173	12,294	12,173	756	1,000	5.8	7.6	7.0
D. C. AREA	901,869	895,522	874,720	866,445	27,149	29,077	3.0	3.2	3.6
CALVERT	22,176	22,198	21,211	21,010	965	1,188	4.4	5.4	5.7
CHARLES	46,751	46,424	45,386	44,956	1,365	1,468	2.9	3.2	3.8
FREDERICK	73,237	73,591	70,034	69,372	3,203	4,219	4.4	5.7	4.7
MONTGOMERY	356,030	353,138	347,191	343,907	8,839	9,231	2.5	2.6	2.9
PRINCE GEORGE'S	403,674	400,171	390,897	387,200	12,777	12,971	3.2	3.2	3.9
WESTERN MARYLAND	99,880	99,415	89,956	87,279	9,924	12,136	9.9	12.2	12.0
ALLEGANY	34,504	34,195	31,068	30,336	3,436	3,859	10.0	11.3	12.7
GARRETT	12,243	12,170	10,502	10,193	1,741	1,977	14.2	16.2	15.7
WASHINGTON	53,133	53,050	48,386	46,750	4,747	6,300	8.9	11.9	10.6
BALANCE OF STATE	156,622	156,318	143,025	140,142	13,597	16,176	8.7	10.3	9.4
CAROLINE	8,551	8,415	7,675	7,404	876	1,011	10.2	12.0	10.8
CECIL	32,861	33,222	30,441	30,187	2,420	3,035	7.4	9.1	9.3
DORCHESTER	15,539	15,582	13,630	13,388	1,909	2,194	12.3	14.1	13.0
KENT	8,033	7,689	7,332	6,880	701	809	8.7	10.5	8.5
ST. MARY'S	20,145	19,955	18,872	18,565	1,273	1,390	6.3	7.0	6.6
SOMERSET	7,687	7,581	6,043	5,862	1,644	1,719	21.4	22.7	21.3
TALBOT	17,494	17,300	16,877	16,477	617	823	3.5	4.8	3.8
WICOMICO	31,629	32,041	29,471	29,338	2,158	2,703	6.8	8.4	7.0
WORCESTER	14,683	14,533	12,684	12,041	1,999	2,492	13.6	17.1	14.3
UNITED STATES[2]	114,394,000	113,592,000	105,768,000	104,690,000	8,625,000	8,902,000	7.5	7.8	8.1

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

1

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MARCH 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	MARCH '85	FEB.'85	MARCH '84	MARCH '85	FEB.'85	MARCH '84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1845.2	1818.2	1759.3	977.6	966.9	965.6
Manufacturing	214.4	213.0	218.0	138.6	138.5	144.5
Durable Goods	114.5	114.0	117.5	79.2	78.7	84.0
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.2	1.1	1.2
Millwk., plywd., & structural members	1.4	1.4	1.5	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.2	3.7	2.0	2.0	2.5
Household furniture	1.8	1.8	1.7	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.3	6.9	6.9	5.0	4.8	4.9
Concrete, gypsum & plastic products	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.0	2.7	2.7
Primary metal industries	16.5	16.4	20.0	15.0	14.9	18.5
Blast furnace and basic steel products	12.6	12.5	14.3	12.6	12.4	14.2
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.5	8.6	5.6	5.4	6.3
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.1	4.1	4.1	2.3	2.1	2.8
Machinery, except electrical	18.4	18.3	18.1	11.3	11.3	11.5
Special industry machinery	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.1	38.1	38.5	26.5	26.6	26.8
Communication equipment	26.3	26.3	26.1	19.6	19.7	19.4
Transportation equipment	14.2	14.5	13.6	9.8	9.9	9.6
Ship and boat building and repair	2.0	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.0	2.8
Instruments and related products	2.8	2.8	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods*	99.9	99.0	100.5	59.4	59.8	60.5
Food and kindred products	26.5	26.3	25.6	13.8	13.9	13.9
Meat products	6.7	6.8	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.0	3.2	2.8	*	*	*
Beverages	4.5	4.4	4.3	2.8	2.8	2.7
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	12.5	11.9	13.9	7.5	7.6	8.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.7
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.2	2.1	2.5	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.8	2.7	3.0	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.7	9.8	9.7	7.3	7.4	7.3
Misc. converted paper products	1.1	1.1	1.0	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.5	26.4	26.5	14.4	14.4	14.3
Newspapers	6.3	6.2	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.9	2.9	3.1	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.3	10.2	10.2	5.6	5.6	5.6
Chemicals and allied products	12.5	12.4	12.4	9.9	9.9	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7
Paints & allied products	1.4	1.4	1.5	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.1	9.2	8.9	5.0	5.1	5.2
Misc. plastic products	5.5	5.5	5.0	3.6	3.7	3.4

[1]
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MARCH 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	MARCH '85	FEB. '85	MARCH '84	MARCH '85	FEB. '85	MARCH '84
Nonmanufacturing	1630.8	1605.2	1541.3	839.0	828.4	821.1
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Construction	124.8	115.0	102.1	53.0	50.0	47.5
Heavy construction contractors	12.0	9.6	10.8	6.4	5.4	5.7
Transportation and public utilities	91.9	91.5	86.8	57.5	57.5	57.5
Railroad transportation	6.7	6.7	6.9	4.8	4.8	5.0
Transportation, except railroads	46.2	45.6	40.3	25.5	25.4	24.8
Trucking & warehousing	27.0	26.9	23.2	12.8	12.8	11.8
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	39.0	39.2	39.6	27.2	27.3	27.7
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.8	24.9	25.3	17.2	17.3	17.7
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.2	14.3	14.3	10.0	10.0	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	456.7	450.8	431.3	235.2	231.5	225.9
Wholesale trade	104.4	103.5	97.8	59.9	59.4	57.8
Retail trade	352.3	347.3	333.5	175.3	172.1	168.1
General merchandise stores	43.7	43.0	41.5	20.5	20.2	19.3
Department stores	37.9	37.4	35.8	17.4	17.1	16.2
Nonstore retailers	6.3	6.6	7.1	5.2	5.5	5.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	107.9	107.0	101.3	63.8	63.6	61.8
Banking	25.0	24.9	23.8	15.0	15.0	14.2
Credit agencies except banks	18.6	18.1	15.4	9.6	9.5	9.4
Insurance carriers	20.9	20.9	20.0	15.8	15.8	15.2
Services	457.8	452.9	429.4	229.6	228.3	226.5
Health services	121.2	120.9	116.9	68.9	68.7	69.2
Private hospitals	65.0	64.7	62.2	38.8	38.9	39.8
Educational services	27.3	27.5	28.1	20.0	20.2	20.4
Private elementary & secondary schools	10.2	10.3	10.1	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	15.0	15.1	15.7	*	*	*
Social services	22.3	22.3	21.2	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	37.4	37.0	35.9	16.9	16.7	15.7
Engineering and architectural services	22.8	22.4	21.7	7.9	7.6	6.9
Total government	390.1	386.4	388.8	199.8	197.3	201.8
Total federal government	131.7	131.9	132.0	53.2	53.1	53.6
U. S. Dept. of Defense	46.2	46.4	46.0	19.0	18.9	19.0
U. S. Postal service	13.9	13.7	13.4	7.3	7.2	7.1
Other federal government	71.6	71.8	72.6	26.9	27.0	27.5
Total state and local government	258.4	254.5	256.8	146.6	144.2	148.2
Total state government	86.9	85.5	87.7	60.1	59.1	61.3
Public universities & colleges	29.9	28.7	30.0	11.2	10.3	11.4
Non-education	57.0	56.8	57.7	48.9	48.8	49.9
Total local government	171.5	169.0	169.1	86.5	85.1	86.9
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	106.0	104.3	104.0	50.3	49.1	49.8
Non-education	65.5	64.7	65.1	36.2	36.0	37.1

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
MARCH 1985
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR. '85	FEB. '85	MAR. '84	MAR. '85	FEB. '85	MAR. '84	MAR. '85	FEB. '85	MAR. '84
MANUFACTURING	$399.59	$394.18	$382.94	40.9	40.1	41.0	$ 9.77	$ 9.83	$ 9.34
DURABLE GOODS	457.50	452.03	432.55	42.4	41.7	42.2	10.79	10.84	10.25
Lumber and wood products	283.78	270.48	262.40	38.4	36.8	40.0	7.39	7.35	6.56
Furniture and fixtures	288.15	284.97	271.35	39.8	39.8	40.2	7.24	7.16	6.75
Stone, clay and glass products	415.14	384.87	398.68	44.4	40.9	44.2	9.35	9.41	9.02
Primary metal industries	593.74	582.47	573.57	42.9	42.3	42.9	13.84	13.77	13.37
Fabricated metal products	391.77	391.40	383.87	41.9	41.2	41.1	9.35	9.50	9.34
Machinery except electrical	474.18	474.43	446.02	42.0	41.8	42.6	11.29	11.35	10.47
Electric and electronic equipment	392.54	389.51	372.36	42.3	42.2	42.8	9.28	9.23	8.70
Transportation equipment	562.39	559.87	500.58	43.8	43.3	41.2	12.84	12.93	12.15
Instruments and related products	329.43	321.64	322.87	39.5	38.2	38.9	8.34	8.42	8.30
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	303.28	293.20	271.36	40.6	40.0	37.9	7.47	7.33	7.16
NONDURABLE GOODS	342.86	336.59	329.08	39.5	38.6	39.6	8.68	8.72	8.31
Food and kindred products	301.72	296.80	320.66	38.0	37.1	40.9	7.94	8.00	7.84
Apparel and other textile products	227.52	219.30	211.49	36.0	34.7	34.9	6.32	6.32	6.06
Paper and allied products	355.75	345.53	355.24	42.1	39.9	41.5	8.45	8.66	8.56
Printing and publishing	405.97	391.93	368.99	39.3	38.5	38.8	10.33	10.18	9.51
Chemicals and allied products	476.32	473.47	460.22	43.9	43.2	42.3	10.85	10.96	10.88
Rubber and misc. plastic products	325.95	329.13	312.38	41.0	41.4	42.5	7.95	7.95	7.35

Covers an estimated 144,700 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
1
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
MARCH 1985
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR. '85	FEB. '85	MAR. '84	MAR. '85	FEB. '85	MAR. '84	MAR. '85	FEB. '85	MAR. '84
MANUFACTURING	$423.26	$413.71	$405.41	41.7	40.8	41.2	$10.15	$10.14	$ 9.84
DURABLE GOODS	483.75	475.03	458.77	43.0	42.3	42.4	11.25	11.23	10.82
Stone, clay and glass products	436.72	404.33	439.93	44.7	41.3	45.4	9.77	9.79	9.69
Primary metal industries	601.43	588.99	585.79	43.9	43.5	43.2	13.70	13.54	13.56
Fabricated metal products	410.77	408.93	392.28	42.7	41.6	42.5	9.62	9.83	9.23
Machinery except electrical	410.01	405.72	410.05	42.4	42.0	43.3	9.67	9.66	9.47
Electric and electronic equipment	436.38	437.44	397.82	42.0	41.9	41.7	10.39	10.44	9.54
Transportation equipment	600.32	578.59	519.74	44.8	43.7	40.7	13.40	13.24	12.77
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	291.40	269.89	250.58	41.1	39.4	37.4	7.09	6.85	6.70
NONDURABLE GOODS	348.47	338.91	334.27	40.1	39.0	39.7	8.69	8.69	8.42
Food and kindred products	378.34	372.17	379.14	39.7	39.3	40.9	9.53	9.47	9.27
Apparel and other textile products	241.78	228.01	224.06	36.8	34.6	34.9	6.57	6.59	6.42
Paper and allied products	313.42	291.30	315.82	42.7	39.1	41.5	7.34	7.45	7.61
Printing and publishing	361.71	357.77	341.00	37.6	37.7	38.1	9.62	9.49	8.95
Chemicals & allied products	454.75	452.17	450.93	43.6	42.9	42.5	10.43	10.54	10.61
Rubber & misc. plastic products	298.08	299.52	285.95	41.4	41.6	42.3	7.20	7.20	6.76

Covers an estimated 90,300 production workers

1
Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
MARCH 1985

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	MARCH 1985	FEBRUARY 1985	MARCH 1984	MARCH 1985	FEBRUARY 1985	MARCH 1984
Total Initial Claims	16,519	19,091	16,354	8,960	10,710	9,200
Total Continued Claims	157,051	177,003	169,001	88,888	97,434	91,733
Total Weeks Compensated	145,475	169,077	171,841	86,581	97,513	95,192
Total Amount of Payments	$18,648,299	$21,911,682	$22,176,077	$11,370,004	$12,969,807	$11,601,142
Average Weekly Payment	$128.19	$129.60	$129.05	$131.32	$133.01	$121.87

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	MARCH 1985	FEBRUARY 1985	MARCH 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	261	244	254
Total Continued Claims	1,895	2,071	2,479
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	221	198	231
Total Continued Claims	1,226	1,346	1,548

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

MARCH 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1985	FEBRUARY 1985	MARCH 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	636.0	627.7	607.1
Manufacturing	32.7	32.7	33.5
Durable Goods*	17.4	17.5	17.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.5	1.5	1.4
Fabricated metal products	0.9	1.0	0.9
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.2	1.2	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	8.6	8.5	8.8
Nondurable Goods*	15.3	15.2	15.7
Printing & publishing	9.0	8.9	9.1
Nonmanufacturing	603.3	595.0	573.6
Mining	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction	50.3	46.2	44.6
Transportation and public utilities	19.6	19.6	17.1
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation exc. railroads*	11.4	11.3	9.0
Trucking and warehousing	9.1	9.0	6.9
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary service	7.9	8.0	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade	169.7	168.4	160.1
Wholesale trade	32.8	32.4	30.5
Retail trade*	136.9	136.0	129.6
General merchandise stores	18.2	18.0	17.5
Finance, insurance and real estate*	34.7	34.5	33.1
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.0
Services*	175.3	173.7	167.4
Private educational services	6.5	6.5	6.7
Miscellaneous services	18.4	18.4	18.9
Total government	153.3	152.2	150.9
Total federal government	72.4	72.7	71.9
Total state & local government	80.9	79.5	79.0
Total state government	18.0	17.3	17.5
Total local government	62.9	62.2	61.5

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

MARCH 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1985	FEBRUARY 1985	MARCH 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	80.4	77.9	77.1
Manufacturing	17.6	17.0	17.4
Apparel & other textile products	2.0	1.4	2.0
Printing & publishing	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other manufacturing	14.2	14.2	14.0
Nonmanufacturing	62.8	60.9	59.7
Construction	5.8	4.9	3.4
Transportation & public utilities	5.9	5.8	5.9
Railroad	1.5	1.5	1.6
Transportation exc. railroads	2.6	2.5	2.4
Communications & public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	18.1	17.8	17.6
General merchandise stores	1.8	1.8	1.8
Finance, insurance & real estate*	2.5	2.5	2.4
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services & mining*	15.6	15.2	15.5
Hotels & other lodging places	1.2	1.1	1.0
Health services	6.4	6.4	6.7
Social services	1.7	1.7	1.6
Total government	14.9	14.7	14.9
Total federal government	1.5	1.5	1.6
Total state & local government	13.4	13.2	13.3
State government	4.5	4.3	4.2
Local government	8.9	8.9	9.1

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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[1]
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
[2]
BALANCE OF STATE

MARCH 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1985	FEBRUARY 1985	MARCH 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	108.4	106.4	107.1
Manufacturing	22.7	22.2	22.4
Food & kindred products*	8.7	8.6	8.0
Meat products	5.0	5.0	4.7
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.0	2.0	1.7
Apparel & other textile products	1.7	1.5	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing & publishing	1.7	1.7	1.7
Other manufacturing	9.4	9.2	9.2
Nonmanufacturing	85.7	84.2	84.7
Construction	6.8	6.1	6.3
Transportation & public utilities*	6.2	6.3	6.4
Communication & public utilities	2.3	2.3	2.2
Wholesale & retail trade*	27.9	27.0	26.6
General merchandise stores	2.6	2.6	2.8
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.1	3.9
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services & mining*	19.9	19.7	19.7
Health services	7.4	7.4	7.4
Total government	20.7	21.0	21.8
Total federal government	5.9	6.0	5.8
Total state & local government	14.8	15.0	16.0

[1]
The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2]
The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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1

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
MARCH 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARCH 1985	FEBRUARY 1985	MARCH 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	434.4	431.2	435.6
Manufacturing	54.0	54.2	55.8
Durable Goods*	19.3	19.3	20.9
Stone, clay & glass products	2.5	2.5	2.5
Primary metal industries	3.5	3.6	5.6
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.5
Machinery, except electrical	4.7	4.7	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.1	4.0	3.5
Nondurable Goods*	34.7	34.9	34.9
Food & kindred products*	9.2	9.3	9.3
Beverages	0.9	0.9	0.9
Apparel & other textile products*	5.0	5.0	5.3
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.4	1.4	1.4
Paper & allied products*	2.7	2.7	2.6
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.8	1.8	1.7
Printing & publishing*	8.8	8.7	8.9
Commercial printing	3.3	3.3	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	6.3	6.5	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Soap, cleaners & toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.7
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.9	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	380.4	377.0	379.8
Construction	16.8	16.0	14.8
Transportation & public utilities*	32.9	33.1	33.3
Railroad transportation	2.9	2.9	2.9
Transp. except railroads*	11.5	11.7	11.5
Trucking & warehousing	5.6	5.5	5.1
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.	18.5	18.5	18.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	92.3	90.4	91.4
Wholesale trade	29.0	29.3	28.9
Retail trade	63.3	61.1	62.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	41.4	41.3	40.0
Banking	12.0	12.0	11.4
Credit agencies & other banks	5.7	5.6	5.7
Insurance carriers	10.2	10.1	10.1
Services & mining*	116.5	116.4	118.1
Health services	36.7	36.7	38.4
Educational services	14.7	15.0	15.0
Social services	5.8	6.0	6.0
Misc. services	5.4	5.5	4.9
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.6	2.6	2.3
Total government	80.5	79.8	82.2
Total federal government	14.6	14.6	14.5
Total state & local government	65.9	65.2	67.7
Total state government	28.5	28.5	29.8
Total local government	37.4	36.7	37.9

1
The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.
*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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